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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

The following article, treating of a subject with which the Editors of this paper have no personal familiarity, is from a gentleman of scientific attainments, unconnected in any manner with the actual survey of the Boundary, and whose judgment is at least a disinterested and impartial one:

Our attention has been lately attracted by a debate in Congress upon the boundary line with Mexico, under the late treaty. There appears to us to be error somewhere, and, with the view of aiding others as well as ourselves in getting at the truth, we indulge in the following remarks:

The fifth article of the treaty, that is, the part of it which relates to the boundary of the debate, is worded as follows:

"Thence up the middle of that river, (Rio del Norte,) following the deepest channel when it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westward along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town called Paso,) to its western termination; thence northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, thence to a point on said line nearest to said branch; thence down the middle of said branch," &c. &c.

To analyze this description at the expense of some repetition, it will be as follows:

1st. To pass up the Rio Grande, or Rio del Norte, until encountering the southern boundary of New Mexico, which passes north of the town called Paso.

2d. To follow this southern boundary along its whole extent to its western termination.

3d. Thence northward, along the western boundary of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila.

4th. Or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, to a point on said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same, &c.

We have now before us the distinct facts of this boundary as expressed in the treaty. The present question being in reference to the southern boundary of New Mexico, our remarks will be confined to that part of the boundary.

First, then, the line passes up the Rio del Norte until it encounters the "southern boundary of New Mexico," and this boundary "passes north of the town called Paso."

It becomes essential, then, to find out the "southern boundary of New Mexico," as this boundary is the key of the whole boundary in that direction. But all that the treaty says of this boundary, as far as our extracts have been made, is, that it runs or passes "north of the town called Paso."

We can therefore as yet say no more of this boundary, than that it is a boundary "north of the town called Paso."

But the treaty goes on further to say:

"The southern and western limits of New Mexico mentioned in this article are those laid down in the map, entitled map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said Republic, according to the best authorities. Revised edition. Published at New York in 1847, by J. Disturnell, of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries."

We have now, therefore, what may be with propriety considered as an official and authoritative exhibit of the boundary upon a map, adapted to relieve the subject from all serious ambiguity.

The boundary is then the southern boundary of New Mexico, as delineated upon Disturnell's map of 1847, which map is attached to and is made part of the treaty.

With these facts, so clearly expressed, we do not see how doubt or difficulty can exist. There may be difficulties in applying these facts to the earth's surface, but such difficulties are always to be solved.

We have not before us the particular map, signed and affixed to the Treaty, but we have one of the same edition, from the same plate, and no doubt identical in all respects to the treaty map.

Upon this map there is a dotted line, marking the southern boundary of New Mexico, also its extension west; and this boundary line passes north of the town called Paso. Also, on the same map there is a dotted line marking the western boundary of New Mexico, extending northward, and originating at the western termination of the southern boundary line of New Mexico. Now, supposing this map to agree with that of the treaty map, of which we have no doubt, it must be our guide, and no other guide can be followed.

Upon this same map is marked the town Paso, and the southern boundary of New Mexico is marked as passing north of that town. It seems to us, therefore, that all the elements to determine the true treaty boundary are possessed.

Upon the same map, and south of the boundary as marked, we also find other well-known places, which, if not as authoritative as Paso, will yet aid as corroborative in determining the true position of the treaty-boundary; for instance, La Salina and the Fort of Paso del Norte.

The map is on a small scale, of about seventy miles to the inch, which makes it difficult to measure small distances upon it with great accuracy.

The southern boundary of New Mexico, as marked on Disturnell's map, extends westward from the Rio Grande about 178 miles. To this extent westward from the river we have a right to go according to the treaty. And at the termination of this western line we are obliged to change the direction of the boundary, and to go northward until we intersect the first branch of the river Gila, or (if the line should not intersect any branch of that river) to a point on said line nearest such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same.

It is clear that the treaty supposes a branch of the Gila will be encountered by this north line. The map exhibits such a branch originating in the Burro mountain.

To fulfill this part of the treaty, the country in the direction of the north line should be examined, in order to ascertain if such branch will be encountered or not; and if no such branch be encountered in that line, the north line must be arrested at a point near the first nearest branch to that line, then be extended to that branch, then down that branch, &c.

Latitudes and longitudes are (fortunately) not governing points in this boundary, but in preference natural objects, more easily and more accurately to be determined.

We have understood that the point selected by the Commissioners, as the initial point on the Rio Grande, for the initial point of the southern boundary of New Mexico, is about thirty-four miles north of the town called Paso. If so, we do not perceive how any reasoning under the treaty can sustain such a selection.

If our view of this matter be correct, the Commissioners have not followed the treaty, but have made a new boundary unknown to the treaty, by which the United States will encounter a loss of belt of land of not less than 178 miles long and 26 miles wide, or of 4,628 square miles, or of 2,961,920 acres.

The new line of the treaty also involves other considerations, namely, Mexican claims for damages under the treaty by Indian depredations. Had these occurred within the Mexican territory according to the true line of the treaty, or according to the new line of the Commissioners? These are grave questions, and may involve a vast amount of money.

STATE OF THE RIO GRANDE FRONTIER.

FROM THE RIO BRAVO OF JUNE 16.

We publish to-day the memorial of the citizens of Brownsville to the Governor of Texas, calling for two companies of Texas rangers to defend the frontier from the ravages of Indians and Mexican hordes, which are devastating and roving the whole country, and murdering the inhabitants wherever met with.

The memorial sets forth, in a strong, forcible, and true light, the acts committed by these barbarians. It is also supported by the affidavits of a number of citizens, well known in this vicinity as good and true men. The affidavits of several military officers, who reside at a distance, will also be taken upon other points, which will prove conclusively by their own admissions that the banditti are acting directly under orders of the military commandant at Matamoros, and that the spoils of their forays are divided with him. It will also appear that a reward is promised for the right hand of every American produced at headquarters. From the great length of these papers we are precluded from making many remarks we had intended upon these extraordinary events. The documents, however, sufficiently explain themselves.

CONSULS AT MATAMOROS.—The disinterested and noble conduct of the American, English, and Spanish Consuls at Matamoros, as contrasted with the late official proceedings in that city, is deserving of all praise. Every measure that feelings of humanity could suggest was resorted to by these gentlemen to save the lives of our murdered countrymen. The American Consul, Mr. Waddell, at his post in the house of need, nobly discharged his duty, and demanded in the name of his country, that their lives should be spared. This gentleman, the agent of our Government at Matamoros, for his pains was personally insulted, and his demands treated with insolence and contempt. Mr. Uhde, the English Consul, called upon Gen. Anales, in the name of humanity and religion, to spare our countrymen; and when he found this military tyrant and unfeeling murderer bent upon his foul purpose, he did not hesitate, openly in the quarters, and to the face of General Anales, to pronounce this treacherous and unprincipled villain an assassin. The other Consuls of this city, Mr. R. B. Byrnes, James W. Hanson, Thomas Richards, John O. B. Dunning, Henry Weaver, and William Burton, all residents of the county of Cameron, in the State of Texas, to me personally known, and who, being by me sworn according to law, declare on oath, and say that at a public meeting held in the town of Brownsville, on the 6th day of June, 1852, by the citizens of said town, in consequence of a report that several Americans had recently been murdered in Cameron county, near a rancho called Rosario, it was resolved that a committee of twenty-five persons should proceed to said rancho of Rosario, and ascertain the facts in relation to said reports; and if true, bury the bodies of said persons, and that in accordance with the aforesaid resolution of said meeting, the aforesaid committee proceeded on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1852, from the town of Brownsville to the rancho called Rosario, in said Cameron county, for the purpose of making the necessary inquiries in relation to said reports; and on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1852, these aforesaid committee arrived at said rancho of Rosario, in said county; and that, after making the necessary inquiries, at or about 4 o'clock P. M., of the same day, said committee commenced returning to their homes, in said town of Brownsville, and that while proceeding quietly in a direct way to said place, down the left bank of the Rio Grande, they were fired upon from the right or Mexican side of Rio Grande by a large body of persons, whereby one of our party was dangerously wounded by a ball shot through his neck, and the horse of one of these aforesaid so crippled as to be unable to proceed, and whereby all the lives of these aforesaid were seriously endangered, as these aforesaid state and verily believe that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred shots were fired by said persons upon the Mexican side of Rio Grande upon these aforesaid, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, and that without the least cause or provocation of any character from these aforesaid, said aforesaid having proceeded from the said town of Brownsville to said rancho of Rosario for the aforesaid object, and for no other, and having strictly confined themselves to said object.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF CAMERON.—On the 10th day of the month of June, A. D. 1852, before me Francis F. Latham, clerk of the county court, in and for the county of Cameron, State aforesaid, and by the laws of said State fully authorized to administer oaths, personally came and appeared Andrew G. Porter, Israel B. Byrnes, R. B. Byrnes, James W. Hanson, Thomas Richards, John O. B. Dunning, Henry Weaver, and William Burton, all residents of the county of Cameron, in the State of Texas, to me personally known, and who, being by me sworn according to law, declare on oath, and say that at a public meeting held in the town of Brownsville, on the 6th day of June, 1852, by the citizens of said town, in consequence of a report that several Americans had recently been murdered in Cameron county, near a rancho called Rosario, it was resolved that a committee of twenty-five persons should proceed to said rancho of Rosario, and ascertain the facts in relation to said reports; and if true, bury the bodies of said persons, and that in accordance with the aforesaid resolution of said meeting, the aforesaid committee proceeded on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1852, from the town of Brownsville to the rancho called Rosario, in said Cameron county, for the purpose of making the necessary inquiries in relation to said reports; and on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1852, these aforesaid committee arrived at said rancho of Rosario, in said county; and that, after making the necessary inquiries, at or about 4 o'clock P. M., of the same day, said committee commenced returning to their homes, in said town of Brownsville, and that while proceeding quietly in a direct way to said place, down the left bank of the Rio Grande, they were fired upon from the right or Mexican side of Rio Grande by a large body of persons, whereby one of our party was dangerously wounded by a ball shot through his neck, and the horse of one of these aforesaid so crippled as to be unable to proceed, and whereby all the lives of these aforesaid were seriously endangered, as these aforesaid state and verily believe that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred shots were fired by said persons upon the Mexican side of Rio Grande upon these aforesaid, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards, and that without the least cause or provocation of any character from these aforesaid, said aforesaid having proceeded from the said town of Brownsville to said rancho of Rosario for the aforesaid object, and for no other, and having strictly confined themselves to said object.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, as witness my hand [L. S.] and the seal of the county court of the county of Cameron, the day and date above written.

F. W. LATHAM, Clerk C. C. C. C.

By B. H. Fox, Deputy.

There was a full moon on the 1st of July, and there will be another on the 31st—a circumstance that has not occurred since 1776, when there was a full moon on the 1st and the 30th.—New Haven Journal.

There should have been inserted after the date "1776" the words, except in 1795, 1814, and 1853; and it might have been added that it will not occur again until 1871, unless the Lunar Cycle of nineteen years is changed. [New Hampshire Palladium.]

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JUNE 28, 1852.

The Corps Legislatif is pursuing, as all have anticipated it would do, its humble and obedient course under the dictation of the Prince President. It has in two or three instances made a faint show of opposition, a timid assertion of independence; but it never fails, putting the while, to do the behests of the master of France: like the school boy, who arrived at a premature sense of personal dignity, but not yet emancipated from the fear of the rod, moves sulkily to do the master's bidding, but does it. By way of timid disapprobation of the new Ministry of Police, it would fain have struck out of the budget two-fifths of the appropriations for secret expenses. It had the impertinence to hold that \$240,000 per annum might be sufficient for the equivocally honest work implied by the title of the appropriation. The Prince put down his foot peremptorily, and, *proleptically*, the Corps Legislatif protested that it had no idea of refusing the trifling sum of \$160,000 more. All it wanted was to have the latter sum placed to the same account, and included in the same clause of the bill with the former. An impatient wave of the hand removed instantly the scruples of the Legislature, and the two appropriations were passed in the form prescribed in the original bill. In the bill as sent to the House the senatorial donations accorded by the Prince were embraced in a portion of the budget, treating exclusively of the public debt. These were thus made a part of the public debt, and were not subject to an annual discussion and vote as the Presidential donation, and the annual expenses of the Council of State, the Corps Legislatif, and the other expenses of the Senate were. The amount of these annual donations of Senators was \$348,000. The committee of the House to which the bill was referred proposed to place these donations in the same category with the others. The Council of State—which, in legislative, as in all other matters in which it takes part, is known to be merely the direct exponent of the will of the Prince—refused its sanction to the amendment. The committee then had the desperate hardihood to advise the House to reject the whole chapter of the budget containing the obnoxious clause, accompanying, however, the recommendation with the following precious specimen of submissive abnegation:

"In fine, the committee asks that this appropriation take the same place in the budget of 1853 that was assigned to it in the budget of 1852; to attain this end the only legal course open to us is to propose the rejection of chapter twelve. But the committee remarks that this will be only a provisional rejection. It will simply amount to a declaration on the part of the Legislative body that it would have the Council of State again examine the question. If the Council of State accords what the committee asks, all difference will cease. If it refuses, the committee then inquires what will happen? and the committee absolutely disclaims all idea of giving to a conflict between the two bodies. Compelled to choose between this conflict and adherence to the persisting advice of the Council, the Commission will adopt the second alternative. Zealous of maintaining harmony among the Powers, it will give its consent to the opinion of the Council of State. The country will be the real loser. The Legislative body shall have announced what it believes to be the truth, the country will applaud it for having gone no further."

After a few remarks from M. PARIET, Government Commissioner, charged with the support of the bill in the House, the Legislative Corps asserted its independence and dignity by taking the supreme resolution recommended by its valiant comrade. Chapter twelve was rejected! The public is not yet apprised of the result of the late deliberation of the Council of State; but there is no reason to doubt that the amendment of the House has been again rejected, and that, in accordance with the conciliatory views of its committee, the bill has been voted by the Prince. But the history of the very important bill for the organization and complete renewal of the Corps Legislatif, in logical application of the principle which pervades the actual Government, through all its ramifications, to wit, the concentration of all power in the grasp of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the new bill innovated upon the system which has prevailed here since the fall of the empire, and gives to the Prince the power of appointing the Presidents and Secretaries of these municipal and departmental Councils. They have heretofore been elected from their own bodies by the several councils. The Legislature ventured to protest. Its commission humbly suggested that the public interests and the ends of liberty would be more effectually promoted by leaving without modification the very satisfactory experience of the last thirty years. But the Council of State, (i. e. LOUIS NAPOLEON,) pursuing the despotic idea with imperturbable relentless resolution, graciously yielded to several minor points, at the request of the committee of the House, but persisted in the only important matter touching the appointment of the officers of the Councils. The Ministerial journals announce that the Committee of the Legislative body has bowed to executive dictation yet again:

"The Council of State refused its assent, and the committee, considering that the bill was only a temporary nature, to be valid only until the organic law upon this subject should be elaborated, and that it therefore leave the principle intact, have not thought it their duty to insist. They have yielded, therefore, but with the express declaration that the question remains open for future discussion."

The question remains open! Ridiculous pretension! I confidently predict that LOUIS NAPOLEON will never let this hold upon absolute power which the bill gives him till death, or insurrection relieves France of his despotic rule. The Assembly has, without discussion, allowed to the Prince President the million of francs per month for 1853, which he took for himself (this is virtually true) for 1852. I took some notes in my last of the speeches of Count MONTALEMBERT and others in the Assembly a week since upon the budget. The notice which I took of them was drawn from the minutes drawn up and published under the eye of the President of the Assembly. The speeches can only be published at length by express and special permission of the House. Several of the orators asked this permission. It was granted without hesitation to all save MONTALEMBERT. In his case a first division by raising of hands was deemed doubtful; but upon the yeas and nays being taken, seventy-five were found to be in favor of granting permission, against fifty-nine opposed to it, nearly half the members of the House declining to vote.

We expected, of course, after this vote, to have the pleasure of reading in all the papers that might choose to publish it the sly speech of M. DE MONTALEMBERT, delivered in presence of the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON himself, and which he said to have so grated on his ears as to induce him to send his aide-de-camp to M. BILLET, President of the Assembly, requesting him to call the speaker to order. But no, this course is not to be permitted. If speeches are published after permission given by the House, it must be in pamphlet form, and at the expense of the orators. This would seem to be the significance of the following note published by authority in the *Moniteur* of yesterday:

"There has been some anxiety manifested to know if the permission granted by the Assembly in virtue of article 74 of the decree of the 23d of March, 1852, to one of its members, to print and distribute at his own expense the speeches he may have delivered, implied for journals the right to reproduce the text of those speeches. There can be no doubt that the journals will not possess this right. Article 42 of the constitution formally interdicts the publication in journals of any account of the proceedings of the Legislative body except that which shall consist in the reproduction of the minutes prepared at the close of each sitting under the direction of the President of that Assembly."

This interpretation, if persisted in, will effectually prevent all save a very limited circulation of opposition speeches. Few would buy the pamphlet; and gratuitous circulation would be expensive, and still necessarily limited. Decidedly, parliamentary eloquence is sadly depressed at the present day in France. It is very unpropitious capital.

The Assembly closes its session to-night. For the last three days it has been passing laws with the inconsiderate haste that marks the closing days of our own Congress. It is as if it were for time, it resorted to the extraordinary proceeding of a Sunday session yesterday. Although the sittings of the body are theoretically public, the public is very stingily admitted to be a witness of its proceedings. I have known repeated applications of most respectable foreigners for tickets of admission to be refused upon one pretence or another. The respectful application of a late member of our own Congress now in Paris to M. BILLET himself was treated with silent contempt. The want of courtesy in this conduct is all that surprises me. I can readily understand how M. BILLET, President of this quasi Legislature of France, would reluctantly admit to be present at its sittings an intelligent foreigner, accustomed from personal participation to the working of a really independent Legislative Assembly worthy of the name. As for myself, I have felt no curiosity to witness their proceedings. I know by sight and by reputation the few members of the body who have any reputation, and I would take no more and no other interest in being present at a meeting of the Deputies than I would at any one of the great administrations in which many clerks busy, without serious discretion or discussion, doing the work assigned to them by a superior. I see that several of the Government journals are evincing their slight esteem of the so-called Legislative Corps by treating the letter of the Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON to the President of the Assembly, elicited by a symptom of independence shown by that body in the discussion of the budget, as "a first notice" of the sort given by the prefects to the journals when they are naughty.

Speaking of "notices" given to journals preparatory to the right of arbitrary suppression—equivalent to suppression of the journal—I cannot forbear recording in the *Intelligencer* an extract from one given in a neighboring department, and republished with evident approval in the *Moniteur* and all the Government papers. It shows even more clearly than any thing which has yet appeared within narrow limits it is proposed to confine political discussion and the political press in this so-called democratic republic:

"Considering the article published in the journal *l'Ami de l'Ordre*, of Noyon, the 6th of June, signed Chavestelon, in which the editor introduces repeatedly the very person of the Prince President, and does not hesitate to ascribe to him for the purposes of his argument views and sentiments similar to those of the editor himself:

"Considering that the chief of the State should not be allowed to in any discussion; and that it is not permitted to invoke as elements of discussion the opinions, whether real or supposed, of the Prince President; * * *

"Considering that to represent the press as superior to all the means employed for the repression of its excesses is in effect to cast a defiance at Government, and provoke the destruction of the public liberties; * * *

"Considering that the article published in the same journal on the 20th of this month, signed Chavestelon, exalts the Government of July at the expense of the actual Government, which is represented as retrograde and destructive of the public liberties; * * *

"A first notice is given to the journal *l'Ami de l'Ordre*. I read in a German paper of recent date, 'The Ambassador from Austria to the United States, M. de Chevalier de HULSTENBERG, will not return to his post at Washington. He will receive another destination.'"

Much attention is drawn just now to the movements of the Duchess of ORLEANS. She is at this moment at Interlaken, in Switzerland; and some three or four of the banished chiefs of her party in France are repairing to the same point for the purpose of conferring with her. This Princess is said to be more resolved against reconciliation with the elder branch than any of the Orleans princes. While I am still decidedly of the opinion that sincere fusion of these two dynasties interests will never take place, I can readily understand why the Duchess of Orleans should be opposed to even apparent reconciliation, and the other Orleans princes more inclined to it than formerly. Here are some powerful elements of the question that must be taken into consideration. The immense property of the Orleans family is now irrevocably taken possession of by Louis Napoleon's Government. The banished princes have no hope of ever coming again into possession of it while Louis Napoleon rules in France. A restoration of the elder branch would (especially if the restoration took place with the consent and aid of these princes) restore to them at least their wealth and rank as princes of the blood. On the other hand, the Government of Louis Napoleon preserves to the Duchess of Orleans her princely marriage dotation, accorded under Louis PHILIPPE. This dotation forms her principal if not her sole means of support. The Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON may suspend or suppress its payment if she shows a decided inclination to prefer the royalty of Henry V. to the empire of Louis Napoleon. If compelled to choose and avow her choice, she would hesitate long before deciding. She will not, I am persuaded, jeopard her dotation by declaring for Henry V. over her legitimate dynastic pretensions in behalf of her son, after the death of Henry V., by declaring in favor of Louis Napoleon. It was probably a skilful manoeuvre on the part of Louis Napoleon to sever in this way by pecuniary considerations the interests of the Orleans family. *Divide et impera*.

I am gratified to be able to inform you that our country is about to come much earlier than I supposed, when I forwarded you a few days since the critical notice of the gallery of paintings of Mr. BRYAN, into possession of that valuable collection of pictures. Mr. BRYAN informs me that he means to sail with his pictures from New York in the *Humboldt*, which leaves Havre on the 7th of July. Mr. B. proposes to establish himself in the city of New York, and endeavor to make his collection the nucleus of a national gallery.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JULY 1, 1852.

Parliament will be prorogued this day by her Majesty in person, and immediately afterwards a royal proclamation will be issued, declaring the present Parliament to be dissolved. The QUEEN and Court will leave London on Saturday for the Isle of Wight, and after a few days' sojourn there, her Majesty will pay her annual visit to Scotland. The election in London will keep all who are concerned therein in town for a few days longer, after which there will be a mighty rush from this great, busy, noisy hive to the sea coasts and the salt water, to the hills and valleys of Wales and Cumberland, and to the healthy mountain air of Scotland. For a month or two London will be comparatively dull, desolate, and dreary. All who can steal or beg a holiday will do so.

Whigs and Tories, Russellites, Peelites, and Derbyites, Reformers, Radicals, and Chartists, politicians of every shade of color and opinion, are buckling on their armor for the general election. What the result will be it is impossible to guess, but at present there is no governing opinion that the relative strength of parties will not be materially changed. The Derbyites will, it is said, displace about twelve Peelites in England, and gain nine seats in Ire-

land, making an accession of twenty-one; and it is thought they will lose twenty-two or twenty-three seats in England, so that their strength in the new Parliament will be the same as it is in the present one.

Parliament is rapidly winding up its business preparatory to its dissolution. It knows that its end is nigh, and therefore it talks sparingly and works as hard as its strength will permit. A summary of its proceedings would offer little else than a recapitulation of the titles of bills which have been forwarded or passed.

Among other new publications on the subject of the gold discoveries is a pamphlet by Mr. E. H. Brown, who takes into his consideration the quantity of gold now required in the world to make other countries as well off in this respect as England, and which will be required hereafter, in consequence of the very rapid increase of population and wealth in every part of the globe. Mr. Brown gives very satisfactory reasons for not drawing upon the sixteenth century for conclusions respecting the discovery of gold in California and Australia in the nineteenth century, and shows that the "winning of gold" at this time cannot produce the same effects that the plundering the hoards of the Mexicans and Peruvians did at the former period. The progress of society now in England, in the United States, and pretty much all over the world, is much more rapid than it was in the sixteenth century; and though modern contrivances for facilitating exchange and settlement enable us to dispense in great measure with the precious metals in absolute use, yet they must always exist in banks and elsewhere in very considerable quantities, as representatives of the promises to pay, issued on the faith of their being always to be had on demand. The consequence of finding gold in California and Australia is to quicken and extend in a surprising degree the commerce between Europe, America, Asia, and the islands in the Pacific, bringing all the old and well-peopled and the new and fast-peopling countries of three-fourths of the globe to nearly the same level of civilization, with as large a want of the precious metals as ourselves, and extending the demand for them probably quite equal to the produce.

The Crystal Palace is very rapidly disappearing from its old site, to be revived and improved on its new one, where it will be placed on the crest of a hill not less than three hundred feet above high water mark. The whole nave of the new building is to be arched like the transept of the old one, and a new centre transept substituted twice as high as the one in Hyde Park. At some points it will be a conspicuous object at the distance of forty miles. The total length of the building will be 1,853 feet, the date of its erection, (that in Hyde Park was 1,851 feet, corresponding with the date of its erection), the extreme width 384 feet. We find the following account of its proposed arrangement in a weekly paper:

"At one end the climate and vegetation will be those of the tropics, gradually changing, until at the centre transept a temperate climate and temperate vegetation are reached, which will prevail throughout the remainder of the building. Portions of the palace will be converted into quadrangles similar to the fine art or mediæval courts of the exhibition. These courts will be made to represent the manners, costumes, &c. of different countries. For instance, one court will form an Indian bazaar, with adjoining durbars and reception rooms. Here all the illustrations of Indian life will be collected in as vivid and characteristic a manner as possible. Another quadrangle will be devoted to the illustration of China; a third will contain a reproduction of one of the courts of the Alhambra, by Mr. Jones; and a fourth will exhibit a Pompeian house fully restored. In one of the smaller transepts there will be Egyptian antiquities, casts from the celebrated reliefs, illustrative of the trades of Egypt, and from the most noted statues—all colored exactly like the originals, and so disposed as not to be a mere dead collection of individual objects, but a living reproduction of Egyptian manners and things. In another part there will be a representation of the interior of a Chinese temple, and of the modern schools. A large space will be set apart for geological specimens, arranged in the order of the strata, accompanied by maps, views, and sections of the country, specimens of vegetation, &c. Modern machinery and manufactures will be largely represented in exhibitions of materials from their raw states, in every progressive condition up to manufactured articles. Up the centre of the nave fountains of various descriptions will play. The principal, or Victoria Fountain, in the park, will play one hundred and fifty feet high; that is to say, twenty feet higher than the Nelson column in Trafalgar square."

The *Times* contains an advertisement in which the "American Navigation Club" challenges the shipbuilders of Great Britain to a ship race, with cargo on board, from a port in England to a port in China and back, for £10,000 a side; Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. are referred to for particulars.

We last week thought the *ne plus ultra* of compact invention had been reached in a clock which could be packed in a walking-cane, but the *Times* has this morning an advertisement of a bedstead which, "without detaching any of its parts packs in a sponge bath; and which can be changed in a moment from a bed to a lounge or sofa for the sitting-room."

The Princess GAUDOMIA, daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg, was christened yesterday at Buckingham Palace; and, by an agreement between the Rajah her father and the Board of Control and the Directors of the East India Company, has been placed under her Majesty's protection, to be educated in the principles of the Church of England in this country; her Majesty has appointed Mrs. DRUMMOND to take charge of her. Her Majesty was one of the sponsors to the young princess, and gave her her own name, VICTORIA.

FRANCE affords this week a long list of incidents, yielding abundant materials for reflection and comment, very little of which we shall indulge in. Certainly nothing of independence, of eloquence, or of energy was expected in the Legislature of France, and therefore its proceedings during the last week of the session, had they occurred sooner, would have provoked its dissolution. It has boldly recommended that reduction of expenditure which the state of the finances of France urgently requires; and it has no less boldly pointed out those provisions of the constitution which defeated those reductions, by placing the amendments of the popular Assembly under the control of another body appointed and paid by the Executive power. It has authorized the publication of the principal speeches delivered against the Government at a time when the newspapers are prohibited from reporting them. Among other speeches, that of M. DE MONTALEMBERT has been published, in which he expressed his opinion in a very measured language respecting the Orleans decrees, the issuing of which he pronounced to be "a fault committed without excuse, without pretext, and without provocation." The Government has done all it can to prevent the circulation of these speeches by prohibiting their circulation through the usual channels of publication. Notwithstanding the adverse attitude of the Corps Legislatif, the session of the Legislature was terminated on the 28th ultimo by a message from the Prince President couched in the most conciliatory terms, and thanking it for its loyal co-operation, and promising to lay before it on its re-opening some projects tending to diminish the country's expenses without injuring the public service. The Legislative body could not have received a more flattering dismissal had it kissed the rod instead of assuming an attitude of dignity and freedom—a circumstance which justifies the common experience that the best treatment is always obtained by the most manly and independent conduct. Notwithstanding this outward smoothness, it is feared, however, and with some probability, that the session which has just closed is the last in which

any representative body will be allowed to express its opinion upon the affairs of the country under Louis NAPOLEON's rule. A great victory has been obtained by the Council of State having given way to the Budget Committee on two points that were rejected by the House, by which the Senators' salaries are not to be permanently charged on the revenues of the State, but are to be voted annually.

We cannot further allude to M. GOUIN's report upon the finances of France than to say that it must exercise a vast influence, not only upon the political condition of that country, but also upon the monetary system of Europe. There is a floating debt of no less than seven hundred and seventy millions of francs, of which one hundred and fifty-seven millions is held by the savings banks. The balance against the State for the current year is 644 millions, but as the whole of the sinking fund is diverted from the purpose to which it is legally pledged and appropriated to the ways and means, as it has been for several years, the amount of this fund (upwards of sixty-four millions) must be added to the deficiency for the year, making it nearly one hundred and thirty millions of francs, or upwards of five millions sterling! The *Times* thus comments upon this business:

"Setting apart all political considerations, or predilections for this or that form of Government, these facts which M. GOUIN has stated and placed before the country in clear language go far to account for all French revolutions, past, present, and to come. A Government which, in a period of great prosperity and profound peace, goes on continually augmenting the burdens and the debts of a nation, deserves to forfeit its confidence, whether it be called a monarchy, a republic, or an empire; for this extravagance serves only to gratify its vanity, or to supply the means of corruption. We have no question that this was the most powerful cause which detached the French nation from the government of LOUIS PHILIPPE, though its operation was imperfectly understood by the Ministers of that sovereign and by the people at large. The revolution came, the republic was proclaimed; but it only aggravated these evils; and the last change of Government, which has placed the resources of the country in the hands of men still more needy, rapacious, and incapable, will aggravate them still more. It is a characteristic of the race of Caillins, as old as the Roman historian, to be covetous of other men's property and prodigal of their own. On this point, there were three other grounds of distrust, we confidently await a heavy day of reckoning with Louis Napoleon's government. There is, indeed, one line of policy before him, which he has the power, and he might have the sagacity, to adopt. If he had the resolution to reduce the French army by one-half, and the military estimates in the same proportion, he would give a real pledge of peace to Europe; he would restore a large mass of men in all countries to their natural productive occupations, and he would reduce the expenditure of the State within the limits of its revenue. It is hardly necessary to add that such a measure would give a more solid and rational basis to the stability of his Government, both abroad and at home, than an army which alarms Europe without intimidating it, and a debt which drains more deeply, year by year, the financial resources of the State than the line of the would be wholly inconsistent with all we know of his policy, his personal habits, and his ambition. The warnings of legislative bodies on these questions of financial extravagance are always lost on those for whom they are chiefly intended; and the nation will continue to expiate, by increasing taxes and some eventual catastrophe, the incorrigible improvidence of its rulers."

It is again rumored that M. FOLLE, DE MOINTE, and CARLIER are about to enter the Ministry. Accounts of an unfavorable nature have been received from Algeria. Insurrection is said to have spread all over Kabylia and part of the province of Constantine.

No news whatever from SPAIN or PORTUGAL. It has been confirmed by Ministers in both Houses of Parliament that Sir H. BULWER has satisfactorily arranged all difficulties with Tuscany, and that Tuscany had done all that England could wish as far as the Mather misunderstanding between the two countries is concerned, having made a most ample acknowledgment of regrets to everything that has occurred with respect to Mr. Mather, and also an unequivocal acknowledgment of her responsibility as an independent State to protect all British subjects, whether travelling or resident in the country. Under these circumstances "the very best sentiments subsist between the Government of her Majesty and that of the Grand Duke."

Agents of the Papal Government have been enlisting men at Hamburg